

THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Virginia: Generally fair, easterly winds.

We Have No Christmas Bargains

To offer, but persist in informing you of our roof-repairing department.

Talk with us about your roof.

Roanoke Roofing and Metal Cornice Co.,
Commerce St. and Franklin Road.
J. E. COLLINGWOOD, — Manager.
Phone 328.

Huyler's CANDIES.

Always Fresh.
In Sealed Boxes.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Massie's Pharmacy
109 Jefferson Street.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

THE LEADING RESTAURANT

IN ROANOKE,
AND THE BEST IN AMERICA
FOR THE PRICES.

All the Delicacies of the Season

Served at reasonable prices.
The Table is always supplied
with the best that is to be
had in the markets.

SERVICE FIRST-CLASS.

The only Restaurant in the city
with a separate Dining Room for
Ladies.

Meal Tickets, 21 Meals, \$4.
Monthly Board \$15.

CATON'S.

A SWEET SMOKE!

Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco and Pipes.

(Any Old Thing Won't Do.)

THE PLANT: Continues to grow (in favor.)
Six for 25c.
GOLD SEAL: A golden smoke, indeed. 5c
straight.
SABAROSO: Holds an enviable reputation.
5c straight.
TRUE WORTH: Rightly named. The newest
out. 5c straight.
KOSUTH: Needs no introduction. 5c straight.
LAMELL: Finest of flavors and sweet. 10c,
three for 50c.
CHUMS: Also a delightful smoke. 10c, 3 for 25c.
LA FLORE DE HOTEL ROANOKE: Some-
thing new and good. 10c, 3 for 25c.
SILVER GRAY: The very best Cigar in Ro-
anoke. 15c, 2 for 25c.
PIPES: An assortment that will please you.
CIGARETTES: All the leading brands.
TOBACCO: The choicest mixtures.
GENTLEMEN, see the largest case of smokers'
supplies in the city.

CHRISTIAN-BARBEE DRUG STORE

A. D. RICE, Trustee,
TELEPHONE 46.

N. B.—Smoke from our Cigars is not disagree-
able, so the ladies must not top and enjoy the flow-
ers while waiting for the street cars.

HOLIDAYING

—IN— JEWELRY!

SOME PEOPLE Won't buy a
Xmas present until the
day before Xmas. A
thoughtful person will
buy one while our as-
sortment in the differ-
ent lines of HOLIDAY
NOVELTIES are un-
broken.

The selection is easier, you
have the pick of the
CHOICEST, and the
prices are no greater

The store open evenings until
Xmas.

EDWARD S. GREEN,

Manufacturing Jeweler,

6 Salem Ave. ROANOKE, VA.

Goods sent on selection at our expense.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

Message of Governor O'Ferrall to That Body.

Democratic Caucus Nominees Elected in the Senate and House Yesterday. Synopsis of the Governor's Message. Gambling in Alexandria County. Lynching Condemned—No Constitutional Convention Needed—The Walton Law and Prize Fighting.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The biennial session of the Virginia legislature began to-day. The senate organized by electing William Lovenstein president pro tem; Jos. Button, clerk; Frank B. Watkins, of Charlotte, sergeant-at-arms, and J. E. Gunther, of Appomattox, doorkeeper. The house elected John F. Ryan, speaker, and J. B. Bigger, clerk.

The other caucus nominees were then elected as follows: Sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Johnston, of Rockbridge; first doorkeeper, A. C. Sullivan; second doorkeeper, H. E. Lipscomb, of King and Queen.

Mr. McRae introduced a bill in the house to amend the title of the present act making husband and wife competent witnesses for or against each other, so as to make the act apply to civil cases. After the organization, both houses heard Gov. O'Ferrall's message.

The Governor's Message.

He devotes a large part of his message to recommending legislation for the extermination of the race track and gambling evils present in Alexandria county, opposite Washington. Gambling on horse races, he says, has become a shame and disgrace to Virginia. It has been carried on the year round and has attracted the worst element from all parts of the country. The last general assembly passed an act prohibiting book-making and pool-selling, which was then being carried on at Jackson City, but the act made an exception in favor of chartered agricultural associations, fairs and driving parks.

Governor O'Ferrall says he objected at the time to this exception and finally signed the bill as a lesser evil and on assurance that the fairs excepted would guard their privileges carefully. But the effect simply was to transfer the gambling, and tracks were started up at Alexandria. The governor sees no difference between these two tracks and vigorously denounces them and the grange camp which perverted its charter to suit the purposes.

He recommends that the present law be amended so as to strike out the exception which makes the racing possible and also directs attention to the lawless state of affairs for five miles along the Potomac river, opposite Washington, saying:

"That part of Virginia's territory is made a typical Botany Bay for the criminal and degraded classes of Washington City. The gambling saloons and disreputable houses display their brazen fronts day and night and every species of crime is committed. The law officers are either powerless or they willfully neglect their duty."

Legislation is demanded to relieve Virginia of this odium. On the subject of lynching Gov. O'Ferrall says: "With pain and mortification I bring to your attention the frequent taking of human life without due process of the law within the borders of our State. In Virginia lynching cannot be defended; it must be reprobated. The number who have suffered death by mobs without trial or sentence of the commonwealth's tribunal of justice has created abroad the impression that her judges and juries cannot be trusted, or that her people are swayed by passion and uncontrolled by reason; that her law is worthless and lawlessness reigns."

Governor O'Ferrall thinks the proposed convention for the framing of a new constitution would be impolitic and involve an unnecessary expenditure of money. He takes up, in their order, the reasons advanced for a convention, and says the old system of justice, the courts would be no economy, for the aggregate pay of the justices which constituted courts prior to the present constitution was fully as much, he thinks, as the aggregate salaries of the county judges, which are according to the population of the counties.

As to a reduction of the number of circuit judges the Governor says nearly every judicial circuit in the State is as large as a proper regard for the administration of justice will allow it. The reduction of criminal expenses and the other proposed changes, which he enumerates, can best be accomplished if desired, the governor says, either by legislative enactment or by amendment to the constitution, either of which would be a much less expensive mode than a constitutional convention.

He says the public debt has been settled upon a basis honorable to the State and satisfactory to the creditors. He felt great concern because of his fear that there would be a decrease in the assessment of lands in the State, and says he is pleased to learn that there is an increase in real estate values of \$11,646,792 over the valuation of 1890. Soberly at any period in her history were the finances of Virginia in better condition, and the present fiscal year promises as well as the last two.

The governor refers to the fact that the convicts in the penitentiary have rapidly increased from the beginning of his administration until the present time. On the 1st day of October, 1894, there were 1,530 convicts. In October, 1895, there were 1,616. He says that while he is an advocate of the public free school system its advantages do not seem to improve the morals of the colored people, for the number of colored criminals is constantly growing larger.

He speaks for larger appropriations for the school system, holding that the term of the country schools is too short and the teachers' salaries insufficient. In referring to the charge that the State

of Virginia paid more for school books than other States were paying for the same, he says a careful and exhaustive investigation was instituted, and the charge was found to be utterly groundless.

The governor feelingly refers to the calamity of the burning of the rotunda and annex of the University of Virginia, and feels confident that the legislature will take such steps, if within the scope of its authority, as will result speedily in the full restoration of the University. The present condition of the Lee monument in Richmond, the governor says, is a disgrace, and he recommends immediate action looking to its preservation.

He recommends that the utmost liberality be shown to dependent soldiers and dependent widows of soldiers and felicitates himself and the State upon the success with which the oyster interests have been protected during the past year. He commends the bearing of the State military and recommends more liberality than heretofore shown them.

He recommends that an act be passed creating the office of examiner of State banks, insurance companies and building and loan associations, the salary or fees of said examiner to be paid by said banks, insurance companies and associations.

Also, that all insurance companies chartered by the State, and now doing business in it, be required to deposit with the treasurer of the State bonds of the State, United States, or such cities as you may designate, to amounts equal to five percentum of their respective capital stocks, not to exceed in any case \$10,000, or be less than \$10,000, and that companies, associations or societies doing business on the mutual or assessment plan be required to deposit the same securities in such amount as may be deemed proper.

He also commends the good road movement and asks that the legislative committee appointed by the recent good roads convention be accorded a patient hearing at the hands of the legislature. He recommends the abolishment of the State board of health, or the enlargement of its duties and powers.

Concerning the Walton law, the governor says: "It has surely secured quiet peaceable and orderly elections. The excitement, confusion and disorder, and the badgering, pulling and hauling of voters that prevailed to such a disgusting extent have ceased. It has rendered the use of money impossible, for the venal voter can no longer be led to the polls by him who has contracted for his vote. It has certainly secured the free, untrammelled and unpurchased ballot of every voter of ordinary intelligence."

The governor speaks of a proposed amendment to the law, and concludes as follows: "Taking everything into consideration, do not the advantages of the existing law outweigh the advantages of the proposed amendment? With one constant there is only possible dishonesty in the preparation of the ballots of the illiterate and blind; with more than one constant there is certain destruction of the security of the ballot, perhaps ten-fold greater than now and a renewal of the evils of the intimidation, corruption and undue class and race influence."

"The law cannot be absolutely perfect. No law can render fraud, corruption or dishonesty absolutely impossible. All that is to be done is to exclude, as far as may be, the opportunity of the perpetration of wrong, and impose heavy penalties for violations. In my opinion, the Walton act in its general scope approximates the object desired." He recommends such amendments as may be necessary to relieve the uncertainties in construction. That it be so amended as to require the ballots in each county and city to be of uniform size and style, printed in plain and uniform type, so that they can be easily read by those acquainted with the English language.

The governor commends in the strongest terms the volunteer soldiers of the State. The timely presence of troops, he says, has had the effect of preventing mob violence in Virginia.

He devotes much space to a discussion of the matter of the occasion of the calling of the military into service at Puchontas at the time of the labor troubles there, and says it enabled many Virginia enterprises, dependent upon the mines for coal, to continue operations, furnishing labor to thousands. The Governor maintains that it is the duty of Virginia to preserve liberty and to protect alike all property regardless of its character.

Concluding he says: "Let it be understood investors have no security in Virginia and capital will flee from us as from a land of plagues, and we will retrograde more rapidly materially than we have advanced." He recommends an amendment of the laws making prize fighting and glove contests a felony. He also recommends an appropriation to put a new metal roof with metal rafters on the capitol building.

New Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Senator Daniel introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Portsmouth, Va., at a cost not exceeding \$150,000, also one at Newport News not to exceed \$100,000.

Grand Lodge Elected Officers.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The Grand Lodge of Masons to night re-elected I. P. Fitzgerald, grand master; A. R. Courtney, grand senior warden; R. T. W. Duke, grand junior warden, and Fred Pleasant, grand treasurer.

Twelve Negroes Die of Poison.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 4.—A special to the News from Texarkana says at a cake-walk, near that city, the negroes ate at their supper a good portion of a hog that had been slopped by its owner on strychnine and twelve have died and a half dozen others are in bed.

Missionaries Safe and Protected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Minister Terrell has cabled the State Department that all of the American missionaries in Turkey are safe and are properly protected.

HAPPENINGS AT WASHINGTON

What Was Done in the Senate Yesterday.

The House Not in Session—Senator Hoar Commends the Action of the President in Regard to Turkey—Senator Allen Wants Cuba Annexed to the United States—Wool Growers' Association. Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate worked to-day while the House enjoyed a recess, but most of the business transacted was of a routine character. Mr. Hoar showed a disposition toward co-operating with the President in dealing with the Turkish question by offering a resolution denouncing the recent atrocities in Turkey and assuring the executive branch of cordial endorsement by Congress of a vigorous course for the protection of American citizens in Turkey and the suppression of the barbarities against Christianity.

Mr. Hoar did not ask immediate action on the resolution, but he secured the adoption of another resolution, requesting the President to submit to the Senate all correspondence relating to Turkey. The resolution makes specific inquiry as to what American consuls are absent from their posts by reason of the disorder prevailing.

The first formal speech of the session was made by Mr. Allen, Populist of Nebraska, on Cuba and the Monroe doctrine. It was read from manuscript and was not lacking in the spirit expected in the treatment of these questions. Mr. Allen urged the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, the annexation of Cuba and a strong foreign policy. The influx of bills continued, several hundred being added to those already introduced.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Republican Senatorial caucus was in session for about fifteen minutes to-day and the only business done was the adoption of a resolution introduced by Senator Proctor authorizing Senator Sherman, as chairman of the caucus, to nominate the chairman of the committees, the list selected by him to be submitted to the full caucus for confirmation. There was no reference to the nomination of a president pro tempore or other officers of the Senate and the caucus adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

Change in Hawaiian Ministers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Castle today presented to President Cleveland his letters of recall as Hawaiian minister to the United States and Mr. Hatch as Mr. Castle's successor. President Cleveland in receiving the credentials made appropriate remarks, addressed to both the retiring and incoming ministers, expressive of the good-will existing between the two governments.

Want the Tax on Wool Restored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The annual meeting of the national association of wool growers began here to-day. The principal feature of to-day's session was the annual address of President Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, who spoke on the present distressed condition of the wool growing industry, and made various suggestions for remedial legislation and for concerted action to secure better protection to the growers. Resolutions will be adopted urging restoration of wool to the dutiable list at a reasonably high rate.

Andrade Gratified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, is highly gratified at the feature of the President's message referring to Venezuela. The minister cabled the essential points on Venezuela to the government authorities at Caracas and mailed copies of the full message. Mr. Andrade said it was a clear and forcible statement which will meet with the most cordial reception by the government and people of Venezuela.

McKenney Appointed Enrolling Clerk. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charles R. McKenney, of North St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed enrolling clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. McKenney filled a similar position in the Fifty-first Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

Not Probable That Many Democrats in the House Will Be Unseated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Although there was talk before Congress convened that the Southern Republicans might try to bring about Congressional action on the State constitutions of South Carolina and Mississippi, which they claim are designed to disfranchise their party, there does not seem to be much likelihood that any effective steps in that direction will be taken.

Some of the new members have talked with the House veterans on the subject and have become convinced that there is nothing this Congress can do, and that the only practical measure would be to bring the questions involved into the supreme court. In the next Congress, if it will be Republican, the status would be different.

Mr. Murray, of South Carolina, the only colored member of the last Congress, is back as a contestant for his old seat, the certificate to which is held by a Democrat. He claims to have been counted out and says that he has not the slightest doubt that he will be seated. The Republicans of the State, he says, notwithstanding their recent rebuff in the supreme court, are preparing to bring the question of the new constitution before the court in a form which they think will require a decision on the main issue at stake.

General opinion among the House Republicans appears to be that this Congress will be conservative in unseating the thirty-two members whose seats are contested. The Republican majority is so large that there is no need to strain a point in unseating Democrats, so it is thought, not likely to be done.

POPULISTS STAND TOGETHER.

Making Republican Reorganization of the Senate Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Populist members of the Senate have decided to stand together in the reorganization of the Senate. This probably will prevent the reorganization of the Senate by the Republicans. Senators Pfeiffer, Allen, Kyle and Butler, ranked as straight Populists, and also Senators Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, upon whom some of the Republicans have counted for assistance in case of an effort to reorganize, were all present. There was no dissent on the part of any one against a proposition to stand together on the question of organization and to give no support to either of the old parties in the election of officers of the Senate or in other matters.

They also decided to nominate their own candidates for the various offices in case the other parties place candidates in the field. Selections will be withheld until action is made necessary by the Republicans and Democrats. In case the Republicans make a movement in this direction the Populists will place a full ticket in the field, and they agreed that with this step once taken they would stand by their candidates solidly to the end. The Republicans now lack three of a majority and will lack one after the Utah Senators come in.

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS.

The Unfortunate Vessel Has Another Breakdown.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The unfortunate battleship Texas has had another breakdown. She went out on a full power of steam trial trip from New York this morning with the intention of making sure that her machinery would work all right, but was soon brought up at the powder station at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, with her steering gear crippled. It is estimated that about five days will be consumed in making the necessary repairs to fit the ship for another trial. For the past few days the Texas has been tied up to the dock at the New York navy yard undergoing a steam dock trial. The performance of the engines is reported to have been very satisfactory although it was not possible to work them to their full capacity without endangering the pumps and condensers which have been regarded by certain critics as too small but which showed themselves amply capable of doing all required of them, and there was every indication that the ship would run off a successful trial to-day.

CHARGED WITH BEING A MONOPOLY.

Suit Brought Against the American Sugar Refining Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Recent rumors of an impending legal attack upon the American Sugar Refining Company crystallized to-day when papers were served upon Secretary John R. Searles in a suit to restrain the company from doing business in this State. Rumors were also current that similar proceedings would be taken in Massachusetts. The opinion in Wall Street was that attacks were inspired by the same as those governing the opposition to the consolidation plan of the Chicago gas companies.

The action taken to-day did not affect the price of the stock, which closed at a gain of 1 per cent. over yesterday's final figures. John E. Parsons, counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, was interviewed by a reporter of The Associated Press in regard to the suit and said:

"I have only glanced over the papers. They proceed upon the idea that the Sugar Refining Company is a combination of a large number of previously existing corporations and individual refiners; that this combination constitutes a monopoly and is a violation of the law. There are further allegations, all for the purpose of establishing that the company is a monopoly and anyone can serve papers upon such an application. The practical point is whether the points alleged are true and whether, if true, they make out a case."

"The fact is the American Sugar Refining Company is the only corporation of the kind now existing. All preceding corporations have been dissolved and are out of existence. The organization of the company followed the decision of the court of appeals in the case of the North River Company. It is in direct conformity with what I understand to have been established in that case and to have been held in many other cases. Not only is there no law which prevents corporations from acquiring property which previously belonged to other individuals or corporations, but the statutes of this State and of New Jersey make express provision that this may be done."

"The company has always been most careful that nothing should be done to countenance the idea of a monopoly. Anybody can carry on the business of sugar refining in this State or anywhere else, so far as the American Company is concerned. It has never made any contract or agreement to the contrary. Any one can sell at what price he likes."

When asked as to the person in whose name the papers were served, to-day, Mr. Parsons replied that the name of the applicant was Hunt. Two names were filled in, but he could not recollect the other.

A Rescued Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4. The steamer Cadagua, Captain Calla Rouen, for this port, arrived to-day, having on board Captain Boudrot and his crew of five men, who were rescued on Sunday, November 30, from the schooner Oleari. The Oleari sailed from Nova Scotia for Barbador November 22, and encountered hurricane weather, which finally strained the seams of the vessel. The captain and crew had about abandoned hope when the Cadagua hove in sight and they were rescued.

Schooner and Six Men Lost in Florida.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 4.—A part of the crew of the sponging schooner Shamrock, which arrived here last night, reports that last Wednesday, while at St. Martin's reef, seventy miles north of here, a heavy northwester capsize the schooner. Six negroes, who were below the hatches, were drowned.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE

All Kinds of Rumors Afloat About the Powers.

First That England Had Proposed a Dis-
memberment of Turkey and That Rus-
sia Protested—Then That the Latter
Was Backing the Sultan Now That
Russia is in Accord With England—
The Sultan Fears.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—The Eastern question is passing through a period of rumors, set adrift to test the temper in which this or that movement would be received by the powers. Thus, a few days ago, a story was floated to the effect that Great Britain had proposed the dismemberment of Turkey to Russia and that the latter had refused to take part in such a partitioning of the Ottoman empire. Soon after this story had been digested it was denied from a number of sources. Then it was reported that Russia, after the sultan had made a direct appeal to the czar, had consented to waive her demands for an extra guardship in the Bosphorus and that this had been one of the causes of Great Britain withdrawing the Dryad from the entrance of the Dardanelles after the sultan had refused to issue a permit for her to pass in.

Lastly, yesterday afternoon it was reported that Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, had given the sultan until Saturday in which to issue the firman, and if not forthcoming by that time an extra British guardship would pass the straits without the sultan's permission. Some color was given to it by the unprecedented activity in the Italian arsenals, and by the fact that the rumor was current at Rome, Berlin, Paris and other cities. But inquiries among the diplomatic corps and in Turkish government circles, failed to obtain a confirmation of the report. Sir Philip Currie undoubtedly must have made some important communication, the nature of which is not known, to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

The sultan has all along believed and the palace has been apparently equally convinced that Russia would not act in accord with Great Britain and therefore Russia, France and even Germany might be counted upon, if it came to a decisive crisis, to oppose any active interference upon the part of Great Britain in the Turkish empire. In fact, this belief was almost general in the political world and all assertions to the contrary were received with polite smiles of incredulity.

It became known to-day, however, to the surprise of the skeptics, that Russia is really in accord with the powers, and that the sultan need look for no sympathy from the czar or his advisers in any way tending to the determination of the powers to have order restored throughout the Turkish empire, and measures taken for the protection of the lives and property of all the Christian subjects of the sultan. This news has cast a dismal spell over the Yildiz. Kiosk and the ministers have been in almost constant attendance upon the sultan ever since. Thus, apparently, the sultan was shown that he no longer has a backer in Europe, but the question of admitting the extra guardships is still unsettled and this would still leave open the question whether Great Britain has or has not given the sultan until Saturday in which to issue the firmans.

To the relief of the diplomatic corps, at least, news has at last been received from Zeitoun. The advices which come from Turkish sources state that the Turkish delegates sent by the commander of the Turkish forces at Marash to treat with the insurgents for the surrender of Zeitoun were halted outside Zeitoun by the Armenian outpost. The message of which the Turkish were bearers was then conveyed to the Armenian commander, but the delegates were not allowed to pass the outposts and were not admitted to Zeitoun.

The delegates, however, were informed that 400 captured Turkish soldiers who were said to have fraternized with the Armenians had been released, with the exception of nine soldiers who are alleged by the Turks to have been "quartered." It is believed they were killed during the fight that preceded the surrender of the Turkish battalion. It is understood that the concentration of troops at Marash is about to be completed, and an advance upon Zeitoun, which is twenty-five miles from Marash, may be expected at any time. The general opinion expressed here is that the Armenians of Zeitoun will be shown no mercy.

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Constantinople, which will be published to-morrow and which reports that the powers have presented an ultimatum to the Porte, threatening to force the passage of the Dardanelles unless firmans are issued within seventy-two hours, permitting the passage of the second guardships.

The United States Government reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

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